VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT D. SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy relates to Governments income and expenditure policies. Indian Government has used fiscal policy to forward socio-economic development goals ever since our Independence.

This becomes even more crucial in the context of world Inequality Report calling India as one of the most unequal countries in the world.

How fiscal policy can reduce Income inequality

① Redistribution of wealth: Article 39 and 40 of constitution call for redistribution.

② Progressive Taxation

- Higher Tax = Higher Income. Lower Tax on Lower Income.

③ Expenditure on poor and downtrodden

- subsidies consist a good chunk of Indian Governments expenditure
- welfare schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inclusive Growth

① Expenditure on welfare schemes

- NFSA = Public Distribution System.
- PM KISAN = 2000 per year to farmers.

② Create Employment opportunities

③ Investment into backward regions for Regional Balance.

④ Provide social security Nets to those who require it. Eg: PM shram Dhan Maan Yogi → Insurance.

However care must be taken that these policies are exercised within prudential limits or debt will spiral like sri Lanka.

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land Reforms in India have been focused on 4 pillars.

Reforms
- → Land to the tiller
- → Land Record modernization
- → Land Consolidation
- → Land ceilings

Digitization of Land Records is a crucial pillar of the overall process of Land Reforms.

BENEFITS

① Reduce Judicial Pendency

- Most disputes related to land are because of faulty / Absent land records
- courts can directly access digital land records and have a better idea.

② Provide farmers collateral for loans.

③ Better identification for welfare schemes

- currently large farmers corner many benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Better planning of projects

⑤ Land Acquisition and Fair compensation streamlined.

INITIATIVES

① Land Record Modernization project

② States have ~~taken~~ made their own schemes.

Eg: Karnataka

③ PM SWAMITVA scheme

- Drone based mapping
- Each plot to be given Alphanumeric ID.
- Each farmer to get card for his land.

The need for land reforms is dire as 86% of farmers are small and Marginal Holding. with average landholding down to 1.15 ha.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-merit subsidies or 'freebies' as they are called in popular media are un-targetted subsidies announced by political parties for electoral gains.

Eg: Free laptops to all students, Free Electricity to all, etc.

PROBLEMS WITH THEM

① State Governments already in debt

- 4.1% ~~debt~~ Fiscal deficit of states.
- 31% Debt to GDP ratio.

② DISCOMS reeling under debt

- DISCOMS state-owned are under tremendous debt
- Most money is owed by state Governments

③ Regional Imbalance intensifies

- Poorer states with meagre income also end up losing money.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Sub-National Bankruptcy

- This might cause very high taxes with very poor quality of services.

NEED TO RATIONALISE

① Invest in Assets
② Create Long term Growth
③ More Inclusive Development
④ Saves Government resources

"Give a man a fish and he shall eat for a day, teach him to fish and he will never sleep hungry" should be the principle of Government initiatives.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-Irrigation involves the use of novel methods like Drip Irrigation and Sprinklers to achieve high water use efficiency of 70% and above.

WHY MICRO IRRIGATION IS NEEDED

1. Higher water use efficiency
2. Boosts production and Quality
3. Reduced Input costs (Requirement of water and fertiliser reduced)
4. Sustainable and Climate resilient practice
5. Reduced Soil erosion.

PMKSY
- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit program.
- Per Drop More Crop
- watershed based development
- Har Khet Ko Paani

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other salient features

① Promotion of Micro-Irrigation

② Creation of a Micro-Irrigation Fund under NABARD to improve adoption.

Drawbacks

① High Input Costs → Initial set up and maintenance.

② Technical expertise is required.

③ Inertia of farmers to change.

Considering Agriculture uses 3/4th of the water available for consumption and has only 40% water use efficiency adoption of Micro-Irrigation is critical.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been a global leader in Climate Action. Consistently maintained top 10 rank in climate performance Index and is becoming a leader in adoption of solar energy and other renewable techno-logy.

Impact of Climate Change on Pacific Islands

① Low Lying Areas → Inundation due to sea level rise.

② Disproportionate sufferers.
- Very little greenhouse gas emissions
- will be most impacted

③ Large number of Climate Refugees

④ Do not have the resources or means to adapt or mitigate alone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How India can help.

① Stronger lobbying and taking Initiative at Global forums. Eg: COP's and UN.

② Technology transfer for mitigation and adaptation. Eg: Solar technology

③ Sharing scientific knowledge and Data from satellites: to help prepare projections and plans. Eg: ISRO's vulnerability Atlas

④ Fund climate change Adaptation projects

Vasudaiva Kutumbakam → 'world is one family' is the guiding light of Indian diplomacy and we must help Island states fight & Adapt to climate change.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj aims to decentralise the process of Disaster management and make it more participatory and people centric.

Rationale Behind it

① Reduce response time in case of Disasters

② People know best at what they go through and what they need.
Eg: A flood prone village will have different needs than a drought prone village.

③ Panchayats can implement ~~mu~~ adaptation projects

④ In line with the localisation of Sustainable Development Goals.

⑤ Plan to be prepared by those affected.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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KEY COMPONENTS

① District Disaster Management Committee to Supervise

② Gram Sabha Led plan formulation.

③ Both Adaptation and Mitigation actions

④ In Convergence with disaster management plans at larger scales.

⑤ Utilise local resources and expertise to generate more effective plans.

Decentralized and people-led Disaster Planning is a novel and great idea which can potentially save hundreds of lives and Crores worth property.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The emergence of Disruptive technologies such as AI, ML, IoT and Drones has completely changed the Internal security calculus of countries.

STATE ACTORS

① Using Cyber warfare

- Hacking of critical Infrastructure Eg: Chinese attack on Mumbai Grid.
- Spying and Snooping Eg: Huawei accused of Intelligence gathering for China.

② Using IT software to engineer elections Eg: Russia accused of pushing up Donald Trump in US elections.

③ Anti-Satellite weapons Eg: Indias ASAT

④

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NON-STATE ACTORS

① Drones

- Used for cross border smuggling of arms and Narcotics
- Attacks on military installations.

② Deep web (Non-accesible part of internet)

- Used for arms trade, trafficking and pornography.

③ NFT's and Cryptocurrency

- Money Laundering
- Terror Funding.

④ Cyber Crime

- Cross border Phishing, Denial of Service attacks.
- Fake videos (Deepfakes) for extortion.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Defence exports from India have been historically low and India is one of the largest arms importer of the world. However defence exports crossed 20 Bn USD recently.

Impediments in Arms exports

① Low Investment on Research and Development : only 0.5-0.6% of GDP spent

② Not many options to choose from : only few technologies such as LCA Tejas and Brahmos have been allowed.

③ Insufficient for self-consumption : Little room left for exporting

④ superiority of other countries in technology

⑤ Arms market dominated by west due to better technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken

1. Defence export Promotion Policy 2020
2. 25% of Defence Research and Development budget earmarked for Private sector
3. Allowing more technologies to be exported.
4. setting up of IdEX → Innovations for Defence Excellence.
5. Defence Industrial Corridors set up in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Recent deal to export of Brahmos and rising interest of nations into LCA Tejas are examples of Indias growing prowess.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Debris refers to the remanants and waste products of past space launches which are trapped in the orbit around Earth.

Smaller ones → Fall towards Earth and burn up

Larger ones → Keep orbiting creating a layer of space debris.

Issues Associated

① Kessler Syndrome : Multiplication of space debris due to inter collissions

② Get tougher to track as it keeps increasing

③ Risk to future space missions

④ Risk to satellites in orbit.

⑤ Might hinder communications based on satellites.

⑥ weapons such as ASAT → Increase debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken

① International Agreement to track and monitor space Debris

② ISRO → NETRA project

- To track and monitor space debris
- Keep satellites safe from it.

After Polluting Earth, Human beings have set out to pollute the next frontier → space. Responsible and Global co-operative practices are necessary to avoid this.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network for Digital Commerce is an initiative of DPIIT for creation of a UPI like common platform for the e-commerce arena.

Current scenario :

Amazon → Customer No choice
Flipkart → Customer Direct Deals.

ONDC:

Amazon →
Flipkart →
Tata Cliq →
New players →
ONDC → Customer can choose across intermediaries

Benefits

① Gives level playing field to all.
② Enhances customer choices
③ Eliminates possibility of Domination
④ Discounts and prices → uniform.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Enhances Competition among big players.

⑥ Quality and Affordable goods will be available.

Just like UPI transformed the digital payments arena. ONDC can transform the e-commerce marketplace to make it inclusive for sellers and accesible to consumers.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO concluded an agreement recently to curb harmful fishery subsidies. The importance of this agreement is that :-

① stop overexploitation of fisheries
② Allow sustainable fishing
③ Reduce price distortion in International trade markets

The Fishery subsidy issue was related to Developing countries providing export subsidies on fishing products and hence depressing market prices along with causing overexploitation of fisheries.

Indian Concerns

(1) India being second largest Aquaculture and one the largest fish producing States had concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Disproportionate Impact of removal on developing countries.

(3) Developed countries already have better equipped fishing Industry which will take over market

(4) Loss of Income and Export opportunities to fishermen.

RENEGOTIATION REQUIRED
~~RENEGOTIATIO~~

(1) Take Developmental needs into account

(2) On basis of common but different responsibility on environment

(3) Technology transfer and assistance to developing countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

HAM → Hybrid Annuity Model was touted to be the next big thing in the Public Private Partnership sector (PPP). It was envisaged to address concerns of older mechanisms such as BOT and BOOT.

HAM

EPC

- 40% of the project cost provided upfront
- Private sector to provide
- Engineering, prowrement and construction

BOT-ANNUITY

- 60% is given gradually through BOT + Annuity model.
- Government provides.
- Build - Operate - Transfer + Annuity payment from Government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages of HAM

① Private sector to only provide 40% of upfront capital : Reducing need for raising debt

② Annuity Payments to supplement the earnings of the Investor.

③ Unlock Private sector capital and get it invested in Roadways

④ Lesser Capital Requirement → More companies can afford → More competition

⑤ Banks will be willing to provide loans that are smaller in size.

However the projects awarded through HAM declined to 824 KM in 2018-19 and further reduced in 2019-20.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

REASONS FOR FALL IN INTEREST

① Lack of viability of Infrastructure projects
- Cause of Majority NPA's of Banks.

② Delays in execution. Most of the delayed projects of Government are in roadways

③ Land Acquisition problems create hurdles.

④ Recent Instances of Toll picketing during protests. Hurts Companies returns.

⑤ Banks unwilling to provide capital.

PPP models keep evolving according to needs of the time and same is required for HAM.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Minimum Support Price regime was instituted by Government of India to provide a base price to farmers beyond which prices will not fall as Government will prowre.

Features of MSP system:

- 22 Crops Covered
- Calculated using A2 + FL method.
- Backbone of PDS system in India.
- Provides Buffer stock to government in years of crises.
- Has improved farmer incomes.

However many problems have also been created due to this regime. These problems are Economic and Agro-ecolog-ical.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic

1. Fiscal Burden
   - Government spends 2-2.5% of GDP on farmer aid.
2. Reduced export
   - Farmers choose to sell to government
3. Imbalanced Regional Growth
   - North-west India main beneficiary
4. APMC culture of middlemen
5. WTO violation

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL

1. Mono-Cropping
   - Reduced diversity and ~~diseas~~ crop failures
2. Reduced availability of Pulses and coarse grains
3. Soil Erosion and Depletion.
4. Rice wheat system
5. water wastage and virtual export of water

Alternative Approaches

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① NITI Aayog → Recommended Price Difference mechanism.

- Farmers to be paid difference amount between declared and realised
- Do away with procurement
- WTO compliant and less Government expenditure

② Direct Cash transfers to Bank Accounts which are not product / item specific

- Used by western Countries
- WTO compliant.

India needs to evolve a new mechanism of farm prices by taking all stakeholders and its international commitments into account.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The current procurement system of Government of India is based on the National Food Security Act and the Public Distribution System.

Prowrement is done for mainly two reasons

① To provide under NFSA to families
② To keep buffer stocks for crisis times

Food Corporation of India (FCI) is in charge of the procurement and maintenance of Buffer stocks.

System

FCI buys from state at Issue price → Stores and distributes the food (Prowrement Incidentals) → FOOD SUBSIDY Gets the difference between Total cost and Issue price from Central Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BENEFITS OF SYSTEM

1. Adequate availability of food for distribution
2. Buffer stock for times of crises
3. Price stabilization of Food Grains
4. Assured Income to farmers

However current system also suffers from certain flaws.

DRAWBACKS OF POLICY

1. High Food Subsidy Bill : central Government has paid upwards of 1 lakh crore for subsidy
2. overflowing warehouses : Open-ended prourement means the Government is obligated to buy if farmer sells.
3. Huge Amounts of wastage.
4. Reduced Export potential
5. Sub-standard Grains provided under PDS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY FORWARD

① Ending of Open-ended prowrement

② set prowrement limits of season

③ set prowrement limits according to Area for equitable distribution of benefits

④ Promote export operations from FCI warehouses

⑤ sell Grains in open-market when beyond storage.

A Revamp of the Prowrement system is critical in light of blurgeoning subsidy Bill and Food wastage.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ports are gateways of trade and have been critical as centres of exchange and economic growth since Ancient times.

Importance of Ports to India

① 80% of trade by volume and 60% of trade by value through ports

② 12 Major and many minor ports all along the coastline.

③ All of Indian ocean is within 1000 KM of the Indian coastline.

④ Centres of Export, bringing in critical foreign exchange.

⑤ 70% of Oil needs and Gas needs are also met through imports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CHALLENGES FACED

LOGISTICAL
- Slow turnaround time of around 72 hours
- Lengthy checks and procedures
- Poor Infrastructure and connectivity

Security
- Points of huge smuggling
- Arms, narcotics, goods all enter India
  - Eg: Mundra Port 3,000 Cr drug bust
- Terrorism infiltration
  - Eg: 26/11 attacks.

Environmental
- overfishing
- Pollution of nearby waters
- waste dumping
- Vulnerable to cyclones
  - 5000 km of 7500 km coastline is vulnerable.

Remedial Measures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Projects such as Sagar Mala have to be implemented in Mission mode.
2. Integrated Coastal Developmental plans to be formulated
3. Make fishermen as stakeholders and participants in Growth.
4. Reduce turnaround times and Enhance Ease of Doing Business.

Ports have the potential to become hubs of Indias export led growth in the near future.

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon Inequality refers to the difference between the carbon footprint of lower classes and upper classes.

Upper classes → More consumption > Lower classes → Unable to afford basic amenities

Similar pattern applies on Global scale whereby developed countries expend much more carbon due to higher development than developing countries.

CAUSES OF INEQUALITY

1. More consumption of Goods
2. More electricity used
3. More pollution created by upper classes

Thus, although effects of carbon inequality will be borne by all classes. The major cause of it will be the upper classes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SIGNIFICANCE OF ADRESSING

① More Inclusive Growth → Less Carbon Inequality.

② Upliftment of Backward sections will be done in line with sustainable development

③ Ability to meet climate change commitm--ents.

④ Preservation and development of environment

⑤ Increase in Quality of life and reduced disparities of Income and wealth.

WAYS TO ACHIEVE IT

① Inculcate climate friendly practices into all aspects of policy.

② Provide social nets to the backward sections.

③ Positive actions from affluent classes eg: Adopt 'LIFE' approach given by PM at Individual level.

④ spreading Awareness about Carbon Footprint of Daily actions. Eg: Walk to the market, instead of driving

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides are sudden earth movements caused due to variety of factors. They are sudden subsidences which cause loss of life and property.

CAUSES FOR INCREASED LANDSLIDES

① Heavy and Concentrated Rains
② Seismic Activities
③ Soil Erosion and weakening

} Natural

④ Blasting Activities for Tunnels
⑤ Road Construction
⑥ Urbanisation in Hills
⑦ Deforestation

} Anthropogenic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NO CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS

① Critical security Needs

Eg : Char Dham highway allowed by supreme court citing supremacy of National security.

② All weather Connectivity

Eg : Projects such as Atal Tunnel and Sela Pass Tunnel being executed for all year connectivity despite environmental concerns.

③ Road construction does not involve Landslide safety mechanisms such as Concrete walls.

④ Towns and Hill stations are expanding at an ever faster rate.

⑤ Deforestation and removal of Green cover continues due to many reasons such as Firewood requirement, Cattle Grazing and forest fires.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY FORWARD

(1) Need to modify developmental plans to suit Environmental needs.

(2) No need to stop projects, mitigate impacts by using eco-friendly methods

(3) Roads should have concrete walls on sides in seisimically active zones

(4) Active Reforestation required to bind soil particles

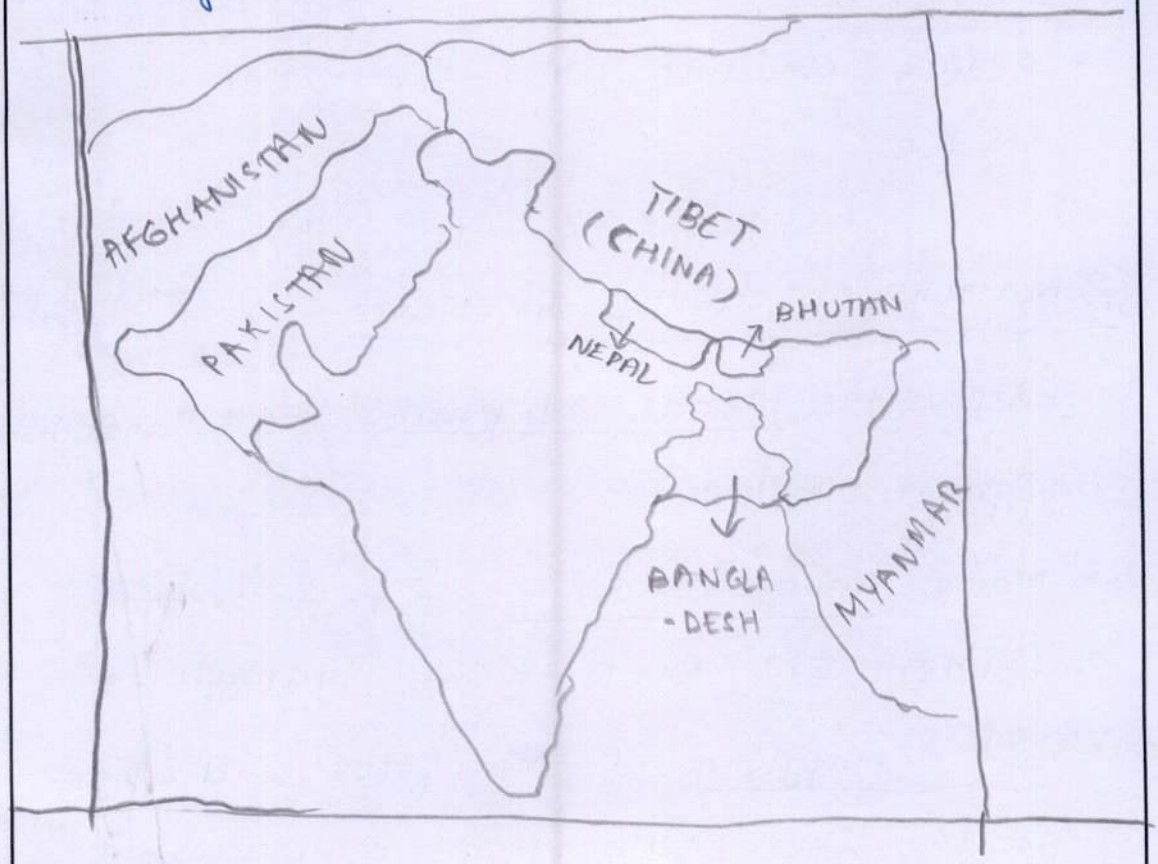
Sustainable Development demands that progress of the Hilly regions should be with Environmental considerations. By adopting better practices risks can be reduced.

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a land boundary of more than 15000 KM which is shared with both hostile and friendly neighbours making Border management complex.



FRIENDLY : BANGLADESH, NEPAL, BHUTAN

HOSTILE : PAKISTAN, CHINA, MYANMAR (JUNTA)

REQUIREMENT FOR SMART MANAGEMENT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Legitimate Cross Border Flows

- Enhance trade. Eg: Bangladesh largest trade partner is SAARC
- Enhance people to people contact
  Eg: Free movement regime with Myanmar
- Allow North-East Region to have better connectivity
- Reduce waiting time for goods at border.

② National security Interests

- Keep out illegal migrants. Eg: Bangladesh migrant inflow.
- Many Insurgent Groups operate cross border Eg: NSCN-K in Myanmar
- Curb smuggling of Narcotics and other goods like cattle from Bangladesh
- Prevent Infiltration along PoK border
- New and Emergent threats: Eg → Drones used by Militants in J&K

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

INITIATIVES TAKEN

1. single window clearance
2. ~~multi~~ Integrated check posts set up along Bangladesh border.
3. Using Smart Monitoring along PoK border by leveraging cameras, Drones and satellite imagery
4. Equipping Border Police and Indian Army with Anti-Drone Guns and IR scanners
5. Fencing Projects along Borders

Smart Border Management is integral to managing Internal security threats from state and non-state actors while not harassing legitimate crossings.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money Laundering refers to the process of integrating the proceeds of crime into legitimate economy to make it look untainted.

3 Step Process :-

Placement → Layering → Integration.

New challenges due to Globalisation

① Easier flow of Money → Black money and crime proceeds also flowing easily

② Layering done through depositing and transacting in Tax Havens such as Switzerland and Cayman Islands.

③ Transnational nature :- Jurisdiction issues to investigation agencies

④ Tough to get money returned to source countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Initiatives

① Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002

- sets up fast track courts
- Provides seizure and attachment powers
- ED is designated agency

(2) Agreement with switzerland to share Swiss Bank Data.

(3) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

(4) Extradition treaties

(5) Demonetisation and PAN-Aadhar link.

International Initiatives

(1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

- Global watchdog of Money laundering and terror financing
- Places states supporting it on its blacklist

(2) Interpol investigates transnational crimes.

Money Laundering is a scourge to honest citizens. It decreases legitimacy of Government and impairs its standing in financial terms. Must be dealt with an Iron hand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

03
BHAI JOGA SINGH
PUBLIC SCHOOL

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Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Theatre in India has a rich history dating back to the Ancient period and the high point reached under Kalidasa. These forms have evolved into traditional theatre such as :-

Ideals and Emotions

- Devotion → as displayed through the motives shown in Bhaona, Assamese traditional theatre.
- Sense of community → Displayed by the productions of Ram-Leela through donations.
- Sacrifice → Meghdoot shows a story of sacrifice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Individuals role

- Duty → Individual should have sense of duty towards the community.
- selflessness → Putting others above yourself.
- Patriotism → Towards your land and nation.
- Loyalty → To your people.

Rich cultural traditions are reflected through theatre in India.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is an ancient mound built in pre-Mauryan time, however, it was rebuilt by Ashoka and subsequent rulers to reach its current form.

Historical and Architectural importance

- Ashokan pillar → Located nearby with an inscription mentioning importance of sanchi
- Gupta temple → Temple 17 of Sanchi is one of the earliest structural temples
- Toranas → Have motifs such as Gajalakshmi and Jataka tales.
- Inscriptions → Describe which sections of society donated towards construction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Buddhist philosophy → Intricately linked to the architecture. Eg: Anda represents the celestial abode/Nirvana.

Inspired future generations

- simplicity → Elegant and simple features.
- Philosophy → Depiction and representation through the themes depicted.
- Syncretisation → Its features were absorbed into other religions.
- Stupa → marks an important stage in evolution of stupa architecture.

Sanchi stupa continues to awe the visiting tourists and inspire new generations to date.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh is one of the most inspirational figures of national movement through his contributions.

Revolutionary ideology

- Taking it to the masses → He sought to inspire the masses through his acts.
- Changed direction → From stray acts of violence to symbolism
- Formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Goals of Revolution

- Enlarged → from overthrow of British to simultaneous socio-economic freedom for masses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- State → To be established was United states of the federal republic of India
- Democracy → with universal Adult Franchise was his aim.

Forms of Revolutionary struggle

- Assasinations → of Saunders was carried out
- central Legislative Assembly → Bhagat singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs without Injuring anyone.
- symbolism → Their objective was "To make the deaf hear"

Bhagat Singh was executed in 1930 however his story continued to inspire freedom fighters.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration refers to the restoration of the primacy of the emperor in Japan and end of shogunate control in 1868.

Factors leading to restoration

① Intrusion by foreign nations → Perry expedition 1853

② Peoples opposition to Shogun

③ Exploitation
↳ of the working classes by the ruling samurai Class

④ Economic stagnation
↳ Feudal mode of economy.

⑤ Exposure to west → Doubts on weakness of own system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan

- Industrial revolution → of Japan due to reforms post Meiji.
- Breakdown of feudalism → Agriculture was freed and private enterprise encourage.
- Modernisation → of Japanese society on western model.
- Education → Elementary on American basis and higher on french.
- Superpower → Defeated Russia in Russo-Japanese war (1905)

The growth of Japan as a military and economic power proved that Asian nations could modernise on their own terms.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is referred to as a geographical entity by colonial historians, however, geography is not all that binds us.

Basis of India as a nation

- Sub-continent → shared geographic boundaries binding us together.
- History → Non-violent freedom struggle encompassing all sections
- Pluralism → Jawaharlal Nehru called Hindwism as a 'Federation of faiths'
- Culture → Hindus celebrate christmas while Muslims celebrate Holi
- Principles → of Equality, Justice, Tolerance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threats to conception.

- Parochialism → 'Sons of soil' feeling and anti-migrant emotions.
- Communalism → Destroys essence of pluralism.
- Corruption → Leads to frustration and erosion of trust.
- secessionism → Khalistan movement in Punjab.
- Lack of Inclusive Growth → Eg: Tribals are 8% of population but 50% of the Multi-dimensionally poor.

Amrit Kaal is upon us and an inclusive and tolerant growth agenda can help achieve goal of 'Developed India @ 100'.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceuticals form one of the key exports of India and have earned it the title of 'Pharmacy of the world'

Key Factors of Growth.

① Large population → Most populous nation in world according to some.

② Export → cheap medicines boost their competitiveness.

③ Growth of disease burdens → Non-communicable diseases are rising.

④ Compulsory licensing → opens up production to smaller players

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Government demand → schemes such as Ayushman Bharat and Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

Significance on economy and Health

- Manufacturing → Receives boost
- Net earner → of forex.
- Reduced out of pocket expenditure
- Medical tourism → Boost
- Availability → To all people.

Concerns
1. Import reliance for APIs and key starter ingredients
2. Anti-microbial resistance
   ↳ India is the capital.

PLI scheme for API & key starter Ingredients will help make India Aatmanirbhar in pharmaceuticals.

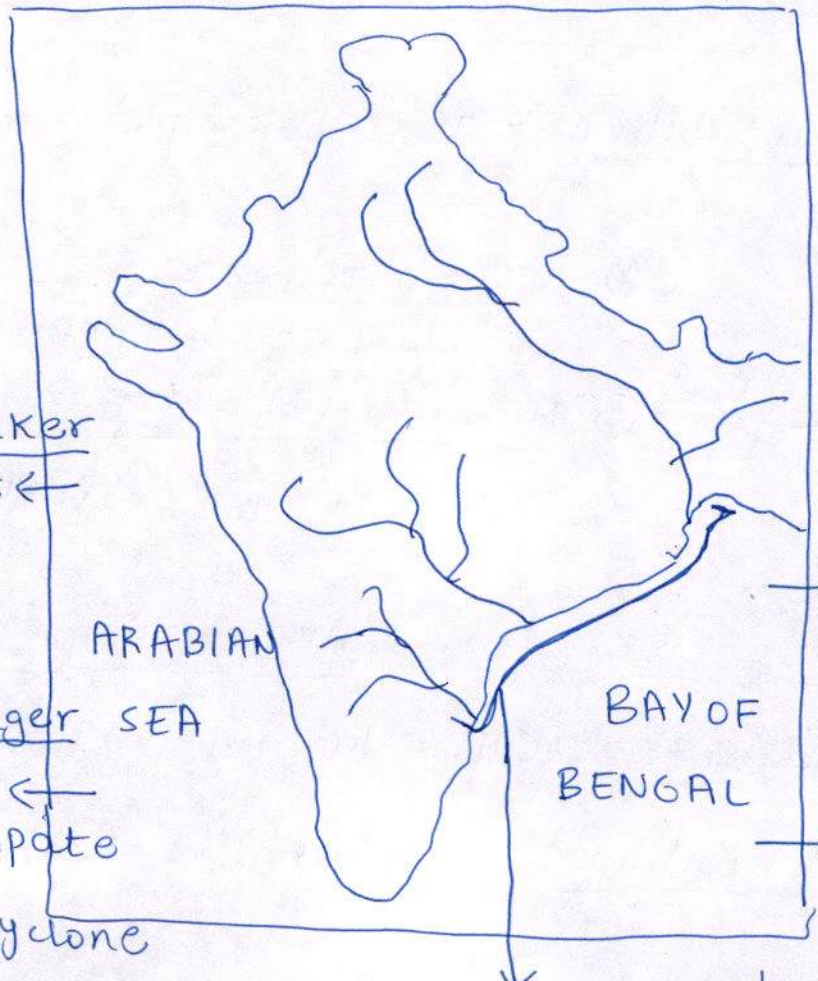
7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are low pressure circulations that form over sea and bring rainfall and strong winds along with them. 5700/7516 KM of Indian coast is prone to cyclones.

REASONS FOR HIGHER PRONE-NESS



(5) weaker cyclones ←

(4) Stronger winds ← ↳ Dissipate any cyclone

(1) Higher temperature. →

(2) Surrounded by Landmass →

(3) More Freshwater ↓

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decrease in cyclones ~~are~~ during monsoon happen due to :-

- Tropical Easterly Jetstream → pushes depressions towards landmass.
- short duration → Depressions only get short period of time before hitting land.
- Lower pressure on land → Relative to the sea.
- ~~Low~~ ITCZ convergence → on northern Indian plains.

Cyclone Biparjoy formed over Arabian sea however due to government efforts not a single life was lost.

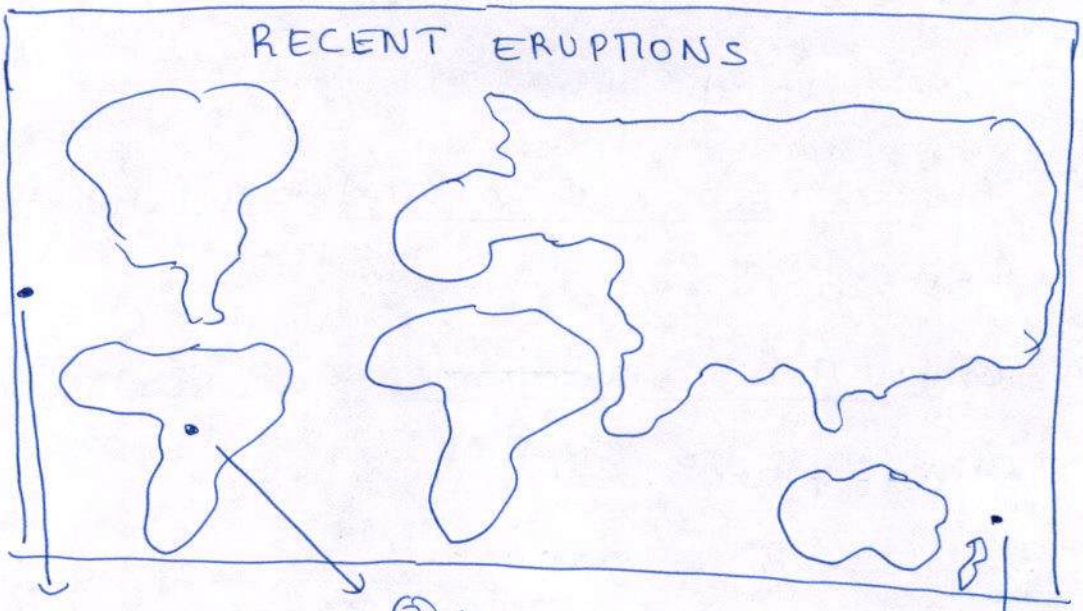
8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are vents through which magma is spewed out onto the Earth from its interior.



① Tonga Volcano.

② Mauna Loa in Hawaii

③ Ecuador
↳ Eruption.

⑤ Secondary disasters → Earthquakes, Tsunamis

Destruction

① Loss of lives and property

② Burn off flora and Fauna

③ Pollute the air
↳ Emissions of suflur and PM

④ Contribute to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Critical for Human existence

- Degassing → Through volcanoes lead to Ocean formation
- sea-floor spreading → Due to volcanic activity on ridges.
- Atmosphere creation → Played a critical role in gas release.
- Land forms → Such as Deccan Basalt flood plains created.
- Create → Minerals and diamonds due to intense pressure.

Volcanoes are an important part of diastrophic processes of Earth.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relative deprivation refers to imbalanced growth in terms of people and geography. It causes alienation and hence, growth of Regionalism.

Contribution to regionalism

- Economic deprivation → Led to the demand of state of Jharkhand
- Geographic imbalance → prompted the carving of Uttarakhand
- North East → Relative deprivation of Mizo Hills vis a vis Assam plains.
  ↳ Mizo National Front in 1966.
- Seccessionism → In regions such as Kashmir and Assam. (ULFA)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, it is not the sole reason

- Lack of representation → leads to frustration and erosion of trust.
- Interference by centre → Prompted the JSK Militancy by election interference (1987)
- Cultural imposition → Anti-Hindi movement in the south.
- Neglect of Tribal rights → Growth of Naxalism and Pathalgari movement (Jharkhand)

Mizoram offers an example of how constitutional accomodation can set a state from the path of militancy to the path of peace and development

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education for all is a key ~~goal~~ way of achieving sustainable Development Goals.

Importance of it

① Inclusive development

② Demographic dividend

③ Gender Equality

④ Reduction in poverty.

⑤ Employment boost

Need to address bullying and violence

- Major reason for dropping out
- Caste based → sweeping of school floors being done by Dalit children

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Gender based → Harassment of girls on school premises.
- Mental Health → of children suffers.
- Motivational issues → such as lack of will to go to school, poor performance.

Benefits of Addressing

- GER rise → can be achieved.
- Sensitisation → of children to gender equality and caste equality.
- Crime prevention → children will not fall into the wrong circles.

Educated and Healthy population can turn the demography from a liability into an asset.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was established by Sukapha and ruled over the area of modern day Assam for many centuries till British Annexation.

Cultural and Historical Identity of North-East

- Adopted Hindwism → Ahom Kings adopted Hindwism as their religion
- Kamakhya temple → was patronised by the Ahom rulers.
- Nilanchal architecture → Emerged with syncretisation of various forms.
- Assamese Language → Took its modern form under their rule.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Moidams → Burial mounds were constructed by them.
- Resisted Mughals → Lachit Borphukan defeated them at Battle of Saraighat (1671)
- Cultural sanctity → of Assam was maintained with minimum foreign influence.

Legacy in contemporary Times

- Assamese identity → Is intricately linked to the Ahom Kingdom.
- Anti-foreigner movement (1985) → similar to the resistance of Ahoms to the Mughals.
- Surnames → Such as Hazarika, Saikia are based on Paik system of Ahoms
- Heroes → of Assamese state continue to be figures such as Lachit Borphukan

Fierce assertiveness and admiration of their culture continues to be the hallmark of Assamese identity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Industrial class of India was a creation of economic policies of Britain such as dismantling handicrafts and commercialization of Agriculture.

Pre - Gandhian phase

- Minority → very small proportion of the population due to one-sided trade
- Swadeshi movement → Led to the outpouring of nationalist sentiments among them.
- Indigenous Industries → were started under 'Aatmasakti' doctrine.
- PC Ray → started Bengal chemicals factory.
- VOC Pillai → swadeshi steamship and navigation.

उम्मीदवारों कॉं इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Early Gandhian phase

- Post WW1 → The capitalist class grew in number due to war time profiteering.
- Non-cooperation movement → saw reluctant participation due to benefits of war and worker strikes.
- Ahmedabad mill strike → Mahatma Gandhi went on a fast to get wage hike for workers and Industrialists agreed.
- 11 point demands → To Lord Irwin had Industrialists concerns included.
- High point → of support to congress was Civil Disobedience movement (1931)
- Full support → was extended to Congress both in terms of money and material

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Later phase

- Post WW2 → Again war time growth and profits made them wane away from Congress.
- socialism → Growing hold of socialists on congress like JL Nehru and SC Bose.
- Industrialists → were alienated and felt pro-worker shift in Mahatma Gandhi
- ~~Ato~~ Quit India-movement (1942) → The Industrialists largely stayed away.

The Industrialists based their support on basis of prevailing circumstances and self-interest. Hence, it was ambivalent

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press in India evolved from the setting up of first printing press by Portuguese to make Bible copies.

Evolution of press

- James Hickey → Circulated the first paper called 'Bengal Gazette'. It was critical of warren hastings.
- Vernacular press → emerged gradually as British education and ideas spread
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy → was a pioneer with Mirat-ul-Akhbar and Sambud Kaumudi
- Mushrooming of papers → Surendranath Banerjea, Bal Gangadhar Tilak all wrote. (Kesari & Maharatta)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Repressive policies

① Press regulations of 1823

② Metcalf
↳ Known as liberator of the press

③ Vernacular Press Act (1878)
↳ Passed by Lytton due to criticism of Famine (1876-78)

④ Crackdown on journalists → such as Surendranath Banerjea who was jailed.

Instrumental Impact at various stages

- Early Nationalist phase
  - → Swadeshi movement : Mobilisation through press
  - → Critique of policies : offered by the papers.
  - → Socio-religious reform : was also propagated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Extremist phase

→ Cutting at roots → Drain of wealth.

→ Demand for self rule → Bal Ganga-dhar Tilak made through his papers

- Gandhian phase

→ Gandhi himself wrote journals such as Young India.

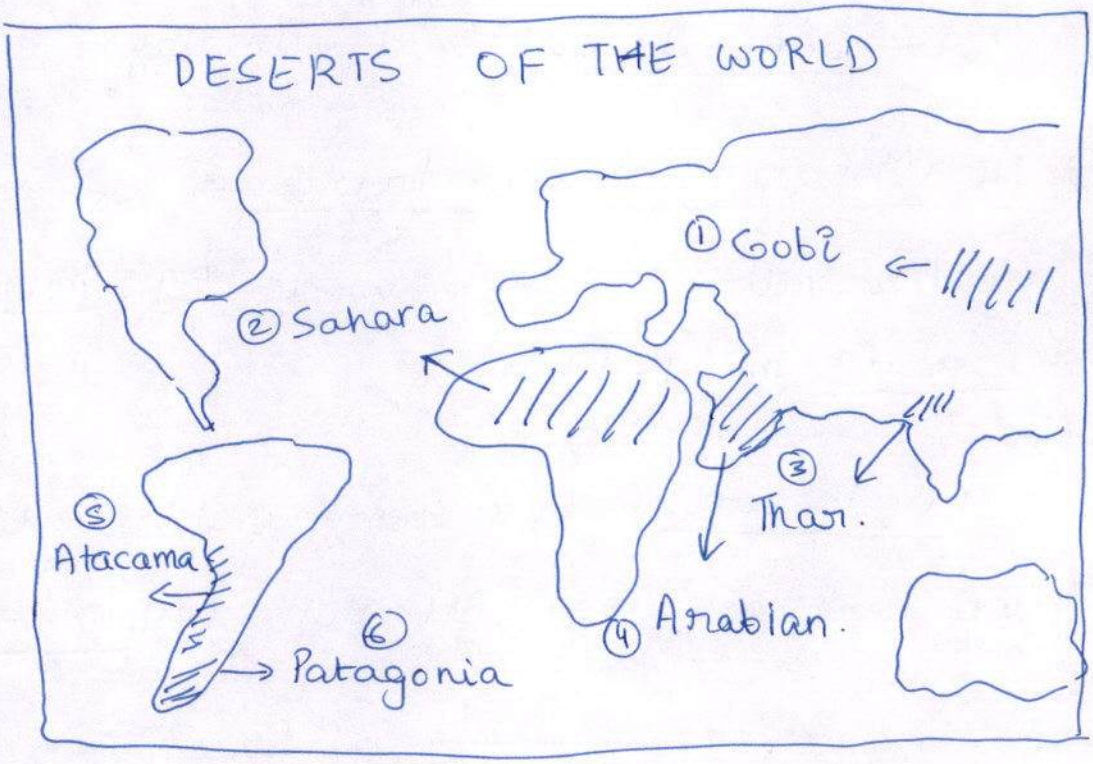
→ Social change → was preached by Gandhi through 'Harijan'

Press has played a crucial role in both foundation and propagation of nationalist ideals. Hence, it is considered the 4th pillar of democracy

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are arid, semi-arid and dry Landforms which are devoid of moisture and vegetation.



Factors behind formation

- Lack of precipitation → When moisture laden winds blow offshore. It leads to formation of Deserts like Sahara.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Cold currents → offshore cold currents prevents rain from reaching coast
  Eg: Atacama desert Chile.

- Leeward side of mountains → Breaks the winds before rains can reach.
  Eg: Gobi desert and Himalayas.

- Lack of oreographic barrier → such as Aravalis to stop winds. Eg: Thar desert in India.

- Cold deserts → extreme cold conditions also prevent precipitation. Eg: Antarctica

Major Landforms found in them

- Sand dunes → can be Longitudinal, crescent shaped or curvex in shape. (Barchans)

- Mushroom rocks → Formed due to exfoliation of parent rock.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Oasis → wind erosion hollows out ground up till water table.

- Pediplains → Formed due to wind erosion.

Deserts harbour unique flora and fauna along with Landforms that make them vibrant and beautiful.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are fragile ecosystems specially when they are subject to the double assault of Human encroachment and climate change.

Vulnerability to climate change

- Loss of Glaciers → Leading to disruption of river flows and erratic weather.
- Temperature rise → Is being seen in both lower and upper reaches. Eg: Himalayas.
- Tree line ⇒ Is moving upwards leading to forest fires and degradation.
- Increase in disasters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Vulnerability to Anthropogenic interventions

- Construction → of roads and Dams are leading to Landslides.
- Land subsidence → Joshimath saw a sinking of 5cm in a few days.
- Dams → Disrupt flow of rivers and submerge forests.
- Deforestation → Loss of biodiversity and instability of land.
- Practices → such as Jhoom cultivation lead to emissions and loss of biodiversity
- Tourism → Unchecked exceeds the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

- SECURE Himalaya → project to ensure sustainable development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

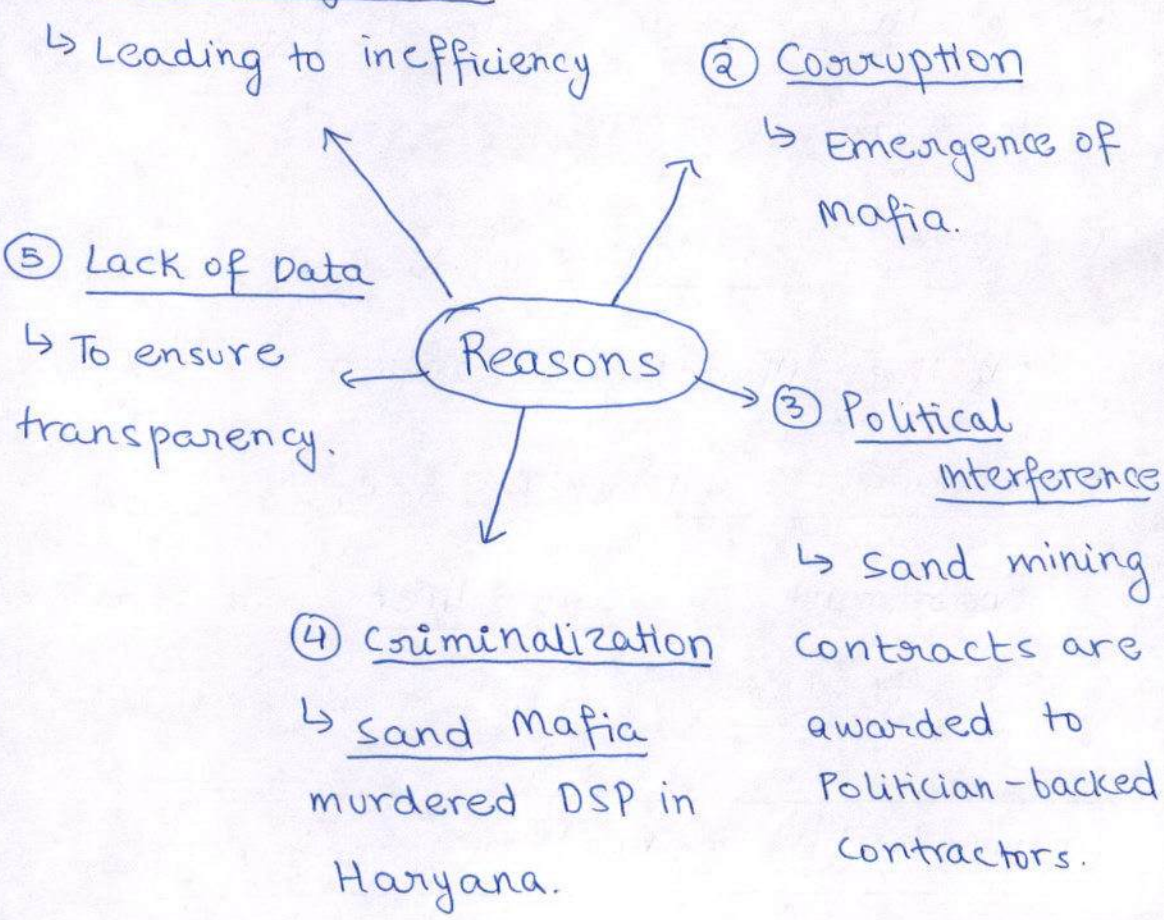
- Uttarakhand → Measuring 'carrying capacity' of major towns to plan.
- ISRO → 'Landslide Atlas' is released every year to map danger zones
- Supreme Court → Announced Ban on felling of trees in Himalayas.
- National Mission for Himalayan ecosystem → under the NAPCC.

Community-led and sustainable interventions are key to ensuring the viability of our mountaineous ecosystems.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor resource and falls under management of states. However, managing it suffering from certain issues:



Impact of unsustainable management

- Floods → Due to removal of riverine sand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Changed courses → of river due to excess extraction.
- Land subsidence → In both coastal and riverine areas.
- Loss of silt → which is fertile and suited for agriculture.
- Coastal erosion → Accelerated due to sand mining.
- Loss to exchequer → No tax being paid on the illegal extraction.
- Disturbs biodiversity → River sand important to crocodiles and seashore to turtles.

Enumerated remedial measures

- National policy on sand management
  ↳ Needs to be drafted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Environmental Impact Assesment,
  ↳ Before awarding tenders.
- Reduce opaqueness → open bidding and e-tender process.
- Spot checks and raids → To enforce the law.
- Break Nexus → By reducing politicization of the police.
- Use of technology → Karnataka used Drones to monitor illegal mining.

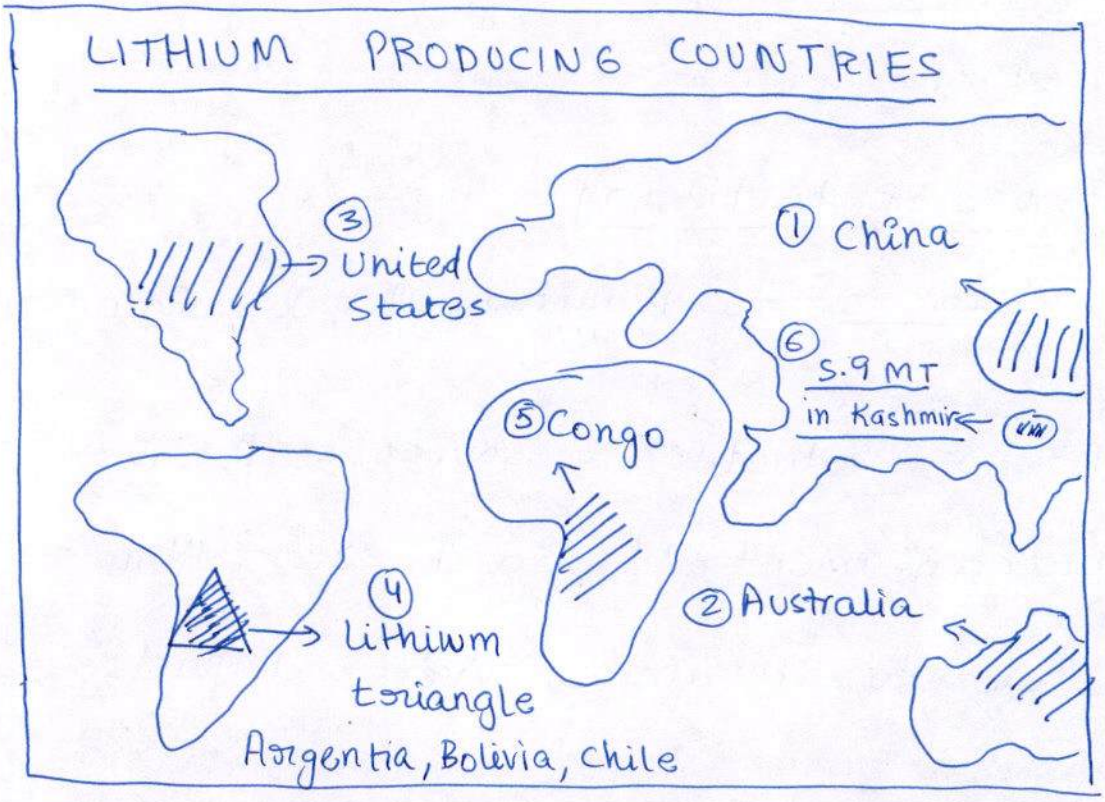
As a valuable resource, effective management of sand extraction is key to minimise adverse impacts.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a crucial resource in todays and the future times due to its usage in producing batteries of smart-phones, Devices and e-vehicles.



① Lithium processing → China both produces and processes

② Australia is a major producer so is United states

③ Lithium Triangle → Majority of known reserves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

- Concentration → with few countries in terms of Raw material.
- Processing → Has been captured by China. India imports 100% of needs
- Strategic importance → Used in key sectors of economy such as energy storage and mobility.
- Supply chain → Is concentrated with few of the developed nations.
- Minerals security partnership → Formed with an aim to counter chinese dominance.

Environmental Implications

- Water-use → Production of lithium is very water intensive.
- Pollution → fears are there for nearby water bodies and due to emissions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Toxicity → Due to concentration in nearby ecosystems.
- Energy → Refining requires heavy amounts of energy → emissions.
- Mining → soil erosion and land degradation.
- Excavations → loss of forests, biodiver-sity and displacement.

The recent discovery of 5.9 MT of Lithium in Reasi District of Jammu has opened new possibilities of reducing our import dependence.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization refers to increase in the interconnectivity and flows among nations of people, Ideas, Goods and services and Information.

Impact of Globalization on Youth Identity

Positive Impact

- Environmental movement → Greta Thurnberg inspires youth everywhere.
- Hustle culture → Working Hard to achieve ones goals.
- Support to Global problems resolution
  ↳ understand that they require co-ordination.
- Emulating Best practices → such as trends

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of health and fitness, good nutrition.

- Competing with the best → participating in international competitions.
- Democracy → commitment is deepened due to news of coups and dictators
- Disaster relief → Active donators to relief funds. Eg: Turkey earthquake.

Negative impacts

- Unhealthy work culture → Hustle culture has led to 12+ work hours.
- Unrealistic body image → Due to social media leads to loss of confidence and self doubts.
- Addiction → To gaming such as PUBG.
- Bad trends → Such as the blue whale suicide game.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Extremism → Indoctrination of Youth from Kerala by ISIS.
- Losing indigenous culture
  ↳ Eg : Shaking hands instead of saying Namaste.
- Language → Neglect of their own due to English hegemony.

Youth are key to unlocking demographic dividend and must emulate the best from the world to contribute to self growth and nation building.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Family Health survey 5 (2019-21) revealed that Total Fertility rate in India was down to 2.0 as national average.

Reasons

1. Increasing education
2. Use of contraceptives
3. Family planning
4. Reduction in poverty
5. Rise in Awareness

Concerns of decline

- Median age → of the population is rising hence India is aging.
- Demographic dividend → period will

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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soon be over.

- Care economy → will grow as the dependent population will grow.
- Pressure on Healthcare → which is already overburdened.
- Labour crisis → such as the ones Japan and European union are facing
- Pressure on workforce → Due to rise in dependent population.

Suggestions for mitigating impact

- Tap silver economy → which can unlock additional growth.
- Increase retirement age → such as France did recently.
- Invest in Human development → Education and Healthcare can reduce dependence levels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- strengthen Health infrastructure
  - ↳ Raise expenditure to 2.5% as per National Health policy.

- Invest in care-economy → 2% of GDP investment will create 11 million jobs

Ageing population can also be an asset for the nation but it will require reorienting priorities and policies

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

United Nations Habitat-report has indicated that 43.2% of Indias population will live in urban areas by 2035.

Problems of Urban-poor

① Slum residence
↳ upto 13 million of them live in slums (Mo Urban development & Housing

② Peripheralization
↳ Lack of basic services and amenities

③ Growing in size → Due to growth of urban population.

④ Lack of Attention
↳ No MGNREGA type policy

⑤ Crimes → Lot of them are forced into it.

Need to address urban-poor

• Environmental degredation → Due to

unplanned expansion. Eg: Encroachment of floodplains by slums.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Higher unemployment → in urban areas
  ↳ Eg: PLFS Data showed 7% UR

- Higher Inflation → In urban areas
  ↳ ₹ Compared to Rural areas.

- Vulnerability → worst sufferers of disasters
  ↳ Eg: Delhi floods of 2023 displaced urban poor.

- Urban Local Bodies → Lack effective funds / resources to manage them.

Measures to address their issues

- E-shram → Can be used to identify them and prepare a list

- Fast track → PMAY-U with beneficiary allotment through identification.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Urban employment Guarantee scheme
  - ↳ Introduced by Rajasthan its feasibility can be studied.
- Jean-Dreze → work stamps programme to promote decentralised employment
- Education → Awareness generation about not dropping out.

Empowering urban poor is key to achieving SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL